

THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE.
 Non CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.
 1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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ALL MODELS.
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No. 18,434. 號四十三百四千八萬一第 日七十二月四年巳丁 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1917. 六拜禮 號六十月六年六國民華中 Prior, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREENISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
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CAPE WHITE WINES

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "
1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.	6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.	11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " " " "
5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.	SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
 Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Composture Order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
 General Managers
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.
 DOWN TRAINS. UP TRAINS.

Stations	CANTON										SHANGHAI									
	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Local		
CANTON (Tai Shu) dep.	7.25	8.30	11.25	12.30	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50	5.55	7.00	8.05	9.10	10.15	11.20	12.25	1.30	2.35	3.40	4.45	
SHANGHAI (Shu) dep.	7.40	8.45	11.40	12.45	1.45	2.50	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	8.50	9.55	10.50	11.55	12.50	1.55	2.50	3.55	
Shun Chua . . . dep.	10.25	8.05	4.30	11.30	7.10	6.15	9.20	8.25	9.27	10.30	11.35	12.40	1.45	2.50	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Sheng Shai . . . dep.	11.35	8.15	4.45	11.45	7.25	6.30	9.35	8.40	9.42	10.45	11.50	12.55	1.50	2.55	3.50	4.55	5.50	6.55	7.50	
Taiung Market . . . dep.	11.40	8.20	4.50	11.50	7.30	6.35	9.40	8.45	9.47	10.50	11.55	13.00	1.55	2.50	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Shai . . . dep.	11.45	8.25	4.55	11.55	7.35	6.40	9.45	8.50	9.52	10.55	12.00	13.05	2.00	2.55	3.50	4.55	5.50	6.55	7.50	
Yeh . . . dep.	11.50	8.30	4.58	12.00	7.40	6.45	9.50	8.55	9.57	11.00	12.05	13.10	2.05	2.50	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Shai . . . dep.	11.55	8.35	4.58	12.05	7.45	6.50	9.55	9.00	10.02	11.05	12.10	13.15	2.10	2.55	3.50	4.55	5.50	6.55	7.50	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.00	8.40	4.58	12.10	7.50	6.55	10.00	9.05	10.07	11.10	12.15	13.20	2.15	2.50	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.05	8.45	4.58	12.15	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.10	8.50	4.58	12.20	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.15	8.55	4.58	12.25	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.20	9.00	4.58	12.30	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.25	9.05	4.58	12.35	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.30	9.10	4.58	12.40	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.35	9.15	4.58	12.45	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.40	9.20	4.58	12.50	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.45	9.25	4.58	12.55	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.50	9.30	4.58	13.00	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	12.55	9.35	4.58	13.05	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.00	9.40	4.58	13.10	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.05	9.45	4.58	13.15	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.10	9.50	4.58	13.20	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.15	9.55	4.58	13.25	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.20	10.00	4.58	13.30	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.25	10.05	4.58	13.35	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.30	10.10	4.58	13.40	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.35	10.15	4.58	13.45	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.40	10.20	4.58	13.50	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.45	10.25	4.58	13.55	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.50	10.30	4.58	14.00	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	13.55	10.35	4.58	14.05	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.00	10.40	4.58	14.10	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.05	10.45	4.58	14.15	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.10	10.50	4.58	14.20	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.15	10.55	4.58	14.25	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.20	11.00	4.58	14.30	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.25	11.05	4.58	14.35	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.30	11.10	4.58	14.40	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.35	11.15	4.58	14.45	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.40	11.20	4.58	14.50	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.45	11.25	4.58	14.55	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.50	11.30	4.58	15.00	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	14.55	11.35	4.58	15.05	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.00	11.40	4.58	15.10	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.05	11.45	4.58	15.15	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.10	11.50	4.58	15.20	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.15	11.55	4.58	15.25	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.20	12.00	4.58	15.30	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.25	12.05	4.58	15.35	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.30	12.10	4.58	15.40	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.35	12.15	4.58	15.45	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.40	12.20	4.58	15.50	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.45	12.25	4.58	15.55	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.50	12.30	4.58	16.00	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	15.55	12.35	4.58	16.05	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	16.00	12.40	4.58	16.10	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	16.05	12.45	4.58	16.15	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	16.10	12.50	4.58	16.20	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	16.15	12.55	4.58	16.25	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	16.20	13.00	4.58	16.30	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	16.25	13.05	4.58	16.35	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.50	5.55	6.50	7.55	
Yeh . . . dep.	16.30	13.10	4.58	16.40	7.55	6.55	10.05	9.10	10.12	11.15	12.20	13.25	2.20	2.55	3.55	4.				

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODEL MOUTRIE PIANOS

Representing the highest degree of
perfection in artistic construction,
combined with the embodiment
of forty years' experience.

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FIVE YEARS.

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SUMMER

WEIGHT

HALF HOSE

Made of Cotton, Lisle or Silk and Lisle in a variety of
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We strongly recommend these Socks for wear, style, comfort
and fit.

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OUR TRADE MARK



2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Tel. No. 636.

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JOHNNIE WALKER

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JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future
is the policy of the past. First and foremost to
see that the margin of stocks over sales is always
large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole
Agents for China:
CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin,
Peking, etc.

JOHNNIE WALKER & CO., Ltd.,
Whisky Distillers, Glasgow, Scotland.



HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Varnon & Smyth, in their
weekly share report dated the 15th June,
1917, state:

Since our last report of 8th inst., our
local market has continued very quiet,
but, if anything, has shown a trifle more
life than during the previous week, al-
though the volume of business still leaves
much to be desired. Prices, however,
remain very steady. Shanghai market
has improved and quotations for Cotton
shares are all higher. Singapore market
for Rubber shares has been dull and prices
have moved slightly in favour of buyers.
The following are our to-day's wired
quotations:

Alor Gajahs	4.10
Ayer Panas	11.50
Glennanys	2.40 ex div. of 10 cts.
Kodaks	4.25
Kempas	8.00
Malaka Pindas	2.55
Malakoffs	4.10
New Serendabs	4.30
Sanderofts	4.50
Tapahs	19.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted
2/0 1/2. Bar Silver is quoted 39 1/16.
Sterling T.T. is 2/5 1/2. Singapore T.T.
is 10 1/4. Shanghai T.T. and the Bank's
buying rate for 3 d/s Bills are both
nominal.

BANKS.—Sales of Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banks are reported at \$700, and a
few more shares could be obtained at the
rate.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions have come
to business at \$600, and there are further
sellers. Cargoes have been done at \$34 1/2,
and this remains the nominal quotation.
North Chinas are nominal at \$150,
as are Yangtzes at \$200 at ex. 7 1/2.

CHINA FIRES.—Are in request at \$14 1/2.
Hongkong Fires have not been dealt in,
and continue with \$27 1/2 as the nominal
quotation.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have improved
their position, and are wanted at \$80,
after sales at that figure. Indo-China
Deferred have been very quiet, and very
little business has been done. A few
shares are on offer at \$103. The Preferred
are obtainable at \$40. Steamboats have
been the medium of a small business at
\$17 1/2. Star Ferries are nominal at \$22 1/2.

OILS.—After sales at 107 1/2 and 108 1/2,
Shells have jumped to 115 1/2, on the
announcement of the usual final dividend
of 5/- and the issue of new shares at par.
In the ratio of 1 new share to every
old share. Langkats have declined to
Tls. 16 and at this rate there are sellers.
Urnl Caspians are quoted 35/- nominal.
REFINERIES.—China Sugars were done
at \$100 and \$101, and they close at the
latter figure. Business in Malabons is
reported at \$30.

MINES.—This has been a very quiet
market, small sales of Rauba at \$240,
being about the only thing done. Troughs
are 26/9 nominal. Kallians are rather
better, buyers offering 33/- with no shares
coming out.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hong-
kong and Whampoa Docks have led to
a small business at \$120 and \$120, and
they close with a nominal quotation of
\$120. Kowloon Wharves have been done
at \$78, at which they close nominal.
Shanghai Docks have been done to the
North at Tls. 90 and Tls. 91, and at the
latter price they are still wanted.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market
continues very quiet, with few trans-
actions. Lands were done at \$95, and they
close with buyers offering \$95. Hamp-
leys have come to business at \$30, and
there are probably further buyers. Cen-
trals are nominal at \$99, and Kowloon
Lands at \$33. There are buyers of West
Points at \$76. Hotels are on offer at
\$100.

COTTON MILLS.—This market shows a
distinct improvement and prices are
higher. Ewos have been done up to
Tls. 157, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 123,
Kung Yaks at Tls. 14 1/2, Yangtzepeeps at
Tls. 5 1/2, and market closes fairly firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been the
medium of a small business from \$7.50
down to \$7.75, and at the latter price
there are small sellers. Tramways are
unaltered, with sales reported at \$3.50.
Electrics have come to business at \$40.
Watsons are obtainable at \$8.10, with
buyers offering \$8.00. China Providents
have been done at \$7.80 and \$7.90, and
are now wanted at \$7.70. Ropes are in
demand at \$27 1/2, and Steam Laundries
at \$3.40. China Borneos could be placed
at \$7. China Lights close at \$4 nominal.
MEMO.—Next Settlement day 25th June.

SHIPPING NEWS.

GERMAN STEAMERS FOR THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

A dispatch from San Francisco states
that the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. will use
the German steamers which have been
seized at San Francisco and Manila in
its Trans-Pacific business.

INCREASED VALUE OF SHIPS.

Very high prices continue to be paid
for ships. The s.s. *Europa Maru* No. 5,
3,078 tons, sold in April, 1917, for £10,000,
has just changed hands for £145,000. In
June last she was sold for £115,000.
The s.s. *Hoyland*, under 3,000 tons,
bought in June, 1910, for £15,444, has
been sold for £223,000.
The *Haru Maru*, 2,978 tons, sold in
May, 1914, for £14,000 and eighteen
months after for £23,000, has just been
sold again at £120,000.

A famous scientist was present at a
dinner at which one of the guests began
to deride philosophy. He went on rudely
to express the opinion that the word
"philosopher" was but another way of
spelling "fool".

"What is your opinion, professor?" he
asked, smiling. "Is there much distance
between them?"
The professor surveyed his guest for
a moment, then with a polite bow,
responded:
"Sometimes only the width of a table."

HONGKONG TIN MARKET.

HOW IT IS AFFECTED BY THE VAGARIES OF EXCHANGE.

Some interesting observations concern-
ing the effect of the vagaries of exchange
on the Hongkong tin market are made
in a recent report by the American Con-
sul-General, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson.
"The high price of silver and a fixed
value for the Straits Settlements dollar
in terms of gold while the Hongkong
soars in value with the price of silver
combined," he says, "to stop exports of
tin from Hongkong during the last half
of 1916, and this condition of things will
obtain until the price of silver in the
markets of the world is so far reduced
that the prices for tin now offered in the
United States in gold will net Hongkong
smelters enough in silver to cover the
costs of their stocks of tin now held here.
The situation is unusual and peculiar.
Normally the Hongkong silver dollar,
whose value in gold depends upon the
price of silver, is below the Straits Set-
tlements dollar in value. This gives
Hongkong tin exporters something of an
advantage in so far as their costs are
expressed in terms of the Hongkong
dollar, whatever the value of that dollar
may be, and a low value of the Hong-
kong dollar simply nets them so many
more Hongkong dollars at a given price
in gold; while in the case of the Straits
Settlements dollar, with its fixed value,
the net proceeds of a sale in gold does not
vary when exchanged into silver. When
the Hongkong dollar passed the Straits
Settlements dollar in value, Hongkong tin
exporters suffered a great disadvantage, for the reduced
number of Hongkong dollars exchanged
for gold meant a reduced price for tin
in the medium in which the costs are
figured."

TRIAL OF GERMAN MARINE AT SHANGHAI.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on April
19th, Mr. G. Stewart asked the Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs whether he
had any official information showing that
a German marine was arrested under
suspicious circumstances on the premises
of the electric works of the municipality
of Shanghai; that the trial of this
marine, who was acquitted, was held in
secret in a private German house before
the Dutch Consul-General, assisted by
two German Consular officials; if so, if
he would say whether His Majesty's
Government were content with this form
of procedure; and, if not, whether they
proposed to take any steps in the matter?

Lord Robert Cecil: I have seen in the
Press the report referred to by the hon.
Member, but I have received no official
information with regard to it.

Mr. Stewart: Will the noble Lord
cause inquiries to be made, in view of the
important British interests at Shanghai?

Lord Robert Cecil: Yes. Certainly I
will do so.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton
and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their
report dated June 15th, state:

Since our last report on the 1st inst.,
our yarn market has shown a more steady
tone and transactions have passed in
about 5,000 bales at previous rates.

Owing to great scarcity of freight and
the increasing prices of raw materials in
India, coupled with abnormal conditions
of trade, arrivals are expected to be very
small for some time, which has made
our market very firm, and there is every
tendency towards an advance in prices.
Foreign holders, with their very small
stock on hand, are not inclined to sell
unless at a substantial rise in the rates,
as they cannot replace any lots under
the above unusual position of business in
India.

After closing our report, a sudden keen
demand has sprung up with a big rise
of 5/- to 10/- per bale, tendency showing
a further advance.

Total sales, 5,000 bales. Stocks are
estimated at 18,500 bales, including 13,000
bales bargained for.

ARRIVALS.—The mail str. *Yowara*
and extra str. *Malay*, *Rangoon* and *Kanaji*
Maru from Bombay have brought in 4,803
bales for Hongkong and 7,000 bales for
Shanghai; Shipments from Hongkong to
Shanghai and coast ports are nil.

SHANGHAI.—Under similar circum-
stances the market at this port has also
remained very firm, rates rising steadily.

JAPANESE YARNS.—Reports from Japan
show a big increase in the rates, hence
sellers are asking higher prices, and very
limited business has been done at an ad-
vance of 3/- per bale.

The following are latest quotations:—
Nagasaki, No. 2s at \$215; Sales 150
bales of 3 Horses, No. 16s at \$190, Quo-
tation \$200; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$210;
Sales 200 bales of Yellow Yarn, No. 20s
at \$195, Quotation \$210; Sales No. 10s at
\$170; Sales No. 5s at \$225; Blue Fish,
No. 20s at \$220; Sundries, No. 70s
at \$163 to \$170.

Raw Cotton.—Stocks nil. Nominal
quotations.—Bengal, \$23 to \$24 per picul;
Chinese, \$34 to \$40 per picul.

An English milkman had just finished
his morning's round, and as he was
returning home was addressed by an
enlisting sergeant.

"Well, my man," said the sergeant,
"would you like to serve the King? It
would be the making of you."
"That I would," said the milkman,
very excited. "How much does he take
a day?"

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY MAJOR J. MACDONALD, V.D.

LEAVE.

No. 2075 Gunner J. E. White is granted
leave for the duration of the war from
9th June, 1917.
No. 2000 Pte. R. H. Sharp is granted 6
months' leave from 12th June, 1917.
No. 1218 Gunner A. Forbes is granted 2
months' leave from 9th June, 1917.
No. 1913 Spr. E. M. Sleight is granted 6
months' leave from 9th June, 1917.
No. 2048 Pte. J. H. Scott is granted 18
days' leave from 12th June, 1917.
No. 1514 Spr. R. J. Rawlinson is granted
2 months' leave from 16th June, 1917.

TRANSFERRED.
No. 1817 Spr. F. Meade is transferred
from Engineer Company to Civil
Service Company, dated 15th instant.

ATTACHED.
No. 1852 Pte. A. H. Compton is attached
to Belchers 6th Section, dated 8th
June, 1917.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
Detail of Engineer Company duties at
Lyceum from 17th to 30th instant is
posted at Headquarters.

PROMOTION.
Reference Corps Order No. 4 of 8th June,
1917, Corp. A. J. J. Martin's pro-
motion should date from 11th August,
1916, instead of as stated therein.

PARADES.
Monday, 17th instant:—
8.15 a.m.—Artillery Battery at Blake
Pier and proceed by launch for
sub-calibre practice. Dress: Khaki
drill jackets and trousers and
helmets.

Monday, 18th instant:—
5 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co. at
Kennedy Road Range. Tests of
Elementary Training Grouping
(Min. Ammun.).

5.30 p.m.—Artillery Battery at Bel-
chers Battery.

5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co. and
Scouts Company at Head-
quarters under unit Commanders.
Aiming instruction and firing
instruction.

5.30 p.m.—Left Section M.G. Co. and
Civil Service Company at Murray
Parade Ground under unit Com-
manders. Tests of Elementary
training.

5.30 p.m.—Mounted Section at Jockey
Club Stables.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units on
Murray Parade Ground under
Corps. Grimes, Edgcombe, and
Edmonds.

Tuesday, 19th instant:—
7.30 a.m.—Belchers 6th Section at
Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m.—Artillery Battery at Bel-
chers Battery.

5.30 p.m.—Stretcher Bearer Section at
Headquarters.

5.45 p.m.—Signalling Section: "A"
and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 20th instant:—
5.15 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co.
at Kowloon Dock. Tests of Ele-
mentary training. Hongkong resi-
dents proceed by launch from
Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m.—Left Section M.G. Co. and
Civil Service Company at Kennedy
Road Range. T. E. T. Grouping
(Min. Ammun.).

5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co.
Headquarters under unit Com-
manders. Aiming instruction and
firing instruction.

Thursday, 21st instant:—
5.30 p.m.—Mounted Section at Jockey
Club Stables.

5.30 p.m.—Artillery Battery at Bel-
chers Battery.

Friday, 22nd instant:—
7.30 a.m.—Belchers 6th Section at
Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co.
at Headquarters under unit Com-
manders. Aiming instruction and
firing instruction.

5.30 p.m.—Centre Section and Left
Section M.G. Co. and Civil Ser-
vice Co. on Murray Parade Ground
under unit Commanders. Tests of
Elementary training.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units on
Murray Parade Ground. C. S. M.
Witchell, Corps. Grimes and Edg-
combe will attend.

5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section: "B"
class at R.A. Theatre.

5.30 p.m.—Artillery Battery at Bel-
chers Battery.

DETAILS.
On duty 24th instant:—Scouts Co.
On duty 25th instant:—Scouts Co.
On duty 26th instant:—Right Section
M.G. Co.

On duty 27th instant:—Scouts Co.
On duty 28th instant:—Scouts Co.
On duty 29th instant:—Right Section
M.G. Co.

On duty 30th instant:—Scouts Co.
Orderly Officer from 24th to 30th instant
—Lieut. Lindell.

G. W. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1917.

CEYLON'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

It has generally escaped notice how well
the manhood of Ceylon has shown up
during the war. Counting men, women,
and children all in, there were on the
island about 10,000 white people of whom
about 3,500 belonged to the planter class.
The Ceylon Government sent out a con-
tingent of about 250 at the beginning of
the war, while another 1,000 have, I learn,
come over at different times, travelling
at their own expense, and joined up here
in England. Of the total number, some-
thing like 1,000 subsequently became com-
missioned officers. The casualties number
not far short of 500, and quite a large
number have been mentioned
in despatches, while the honours won include
many Military Crosses and Distinguished
Service Orders, with one Victoria Cross.
—Ez.

JAPANESE IN BRITISH BORNEO.

A company to be known as the Borneo
Colonization Company is soon to be
floated with the object of cultivating
50,000 acres of land in British Borneo,
which has been leased to Mr. Yanozaro
Ando. The capital will be ¥1,000,000.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.C.

DETAILS.

On duty from the morning of Sunday,
17th June, to the morning of Sunday,
24th June:—"B" Co. H.K.V.C.
Orderly Officer—2nd Lieut. G. C. Moxon.
PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD JUNE,
Monday, 18th inst.:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at
5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt.
Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" and "B"
Classes at Volunteer Headquarters
at 5.15 p.m., and "C" Class at
Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30
p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington
Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean
fatigues.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at
5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Tuesday, 19th inst.:—
"A" and "B" Cos. on the road
outside the Orderly Room at 5.15
p.m.

Kowloon and Taikeo Sections on the
Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress:
Drill order.

Wednesday, 20th inst.:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at
5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt.
Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 21st inst.:—
Signalling Section: The whole Sec-
tion will parade at Happy Valley
for Station Work. Fall in at
Monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean
fatigues.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington
Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean
fatigues.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at
5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 22nd inst.:—
"A" and "B" Cos. and Recruits
on the road outside the Orderly
Room at 5.15 p.m.

Kowloon and Taikeo Sections on the
Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress:
Drill order.

Saturday, 23rd inst.:—
PROMOTION.

No. 288 Corp. J. W. Daniel is promoted
Sergeant in the Machine-gun Section
with effect from 11th inst.

STRENGTH.
No. 608 Lieut. H. Palmer reverts to
the ranks at his own request.
(Sd.) C. CAMPBELL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
Monday, June 18th.—Orchestra Practice.
Thursday, June 21st.—Band Practice.

PARADES, CENTRAL.
Monday, June 18th.—Whole of No. 2
Company.

Tuesday, June 19th.—Recruits of all
Companies. Also Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, June 20th.—Whole of No. 3
Company.

Thursday, June 21st.—Recruits of all
Companies.

Friday, June 22nd.—Whole of No. 1
Platoon.

Helmets will be worn on all the above
parades. Those not yet fitted with
same must wear caps and covers.
The Chief Inspector (Musketry) will
inspect all rifles and cleaning gear
on these parades.

NO. 2 PLATOON.
From and including Thursday, June
21st, and during the Ramadan Fast,
the members of this Platoon are
exempt from all except Patrol duties.

"POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."
Section Commanders are requested to
assist the management by obtaining
the renewal of subscriptions from the
men of their respective Commands.
Subscriptions of \$1 for a further
period of 5 months are now due.
(Sd.) F. C. JERVIS,
D.S.P. (R.).

15th June, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.
Tuesday, 19th inst.:—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.
9 p.m. Gymnasium.

Thursday, 21st inst.:—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.
9 p.m. Gymnasium.

SAVING DIVISION.
Monday, 18th inst.:—
7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

Tuesday, 19th inst.:—
4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture for Re-

CORRESPONDENCE.
PERILS OF A PATCHED-UP
PEACE.(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—We who oppose the policy of crippling German trade and crushing the German people are not in the least likely to desire a patched-up peace. Any democrat who understood the trend of events could see the necessity for absolute victory from the very moment the war commenced. Some people, seemingly only waking up to the fact of this necessity now after nearly three years of war, appear to think they have discovered something not generally understood. But it is well understood by thoughtful men that not merely our existence as a nation but the world's civilization demands this conclusive victory, i.e., the complete attainment of our object. And at present there does not appear to be any considerable section of public opinion in Britain in favour of a merely temporary or patched-up peace. Hence, apart from the dangers of delay, the perils on this score are not threatening. But, by the changing fortunes of war, it is conceivable that circumstances might suddenly arise when the danger would be very real, if not unavoidable. And, if we are guided by the blind passion of hate instead of the calm dictates of reason, we may bring about the very conditions we wish to avoid. If we discard reason we are fools, and nothing can save fools from their folly. If, however, we try to reason the matter out, we are more likely to act in unison with one another and with our Allies, and thus avoid unfavourable conditions.

Now in trying to reason the matter out the very first point upon which we have to make up our minds is:—What are we striving to attain? It appears to me that the great mass of the British people are united upon the main object, which may be stated in a few words—peace with freedom for all nations, security against future attack, and reparation for injuries inflicted. The next thing we have to consider is:—How can we attain our object? It does not require extraordinary wisdom to understand that we are not likely to obtain peace, freedom, and security by a return to the "identical" conditions which obtained in Germany three years ago, some of which conditions actually caused the war. At the same time, it is not an "illusion" to think that some conditions do survive the most tremendous cataclysms. What we have to consider is which of the conditions that obtained three years ago were incompatible with our object. We must trace effect to cause. And this is how it appears to me.

The growth of education during the last half-century, together with cheap books and newspapers, caused a great awakening of the masses and gave them increased power, which they were using to obtain still greater power. The control of affairs was clearly slipping from the hands of the few into the hands of the many. The increased utilization of steamships and railroads, the advent of telegraphy and the telephone, and the general application of science to industry enormously increased international trade, in spite of tariffs and restrictions. This caused increased travel and communication, with a corresponding increase in the interchange of ideas. Local notions and customs centuries old disappeared from the most backward and out-of-the-way places before the march of an enlightened international opinion. Especially strong and widespread has been the growth of democratic ideas radiating from America, France, Britain and her self-governing colonies. These ideas were absolutely inconsistent with the idea underlying Kaiserism—rule by Divine Right, which required his recruits to shoot down their relations, brothers, and even parents at the Kaiser's command. But these ideas were taking hold on the German people, even in Potsdam under the Kaiser's eyes, and undermining the power of the German oligarchy, and, for that matter, the power of the privileged classes everywhere. This was the real reason our nobility were threatening rebellion in the early summer of 1914. The German oligarchy could see that it had either to crush the power of democracy or submit to it. They chose the former course, expecting the nobility of Britain to rebel against a Radical Government, and the nobility of Russia to make a separate peace. But the schemes of Emperors do not always succeed any more than the schemes of mice and men. Here was the real cause of the war—an oligarchy that had to fight for its existence or be over-

whelmed. Amongst all the conditions that obtained in Germany three years ago I submit that the one which was fundamentally incompatible with the peace and security of free nations was the existence of the oligarchy. But an oligarchy in France, Russia, Britain or America would be just as dangerous to democracy as the oligarchy in Germany.

The danger is in the institution, not in the people, whether of Germany or any other country. To obtain our object the oligarchy must be destroyed, for this is the centre from which springs militarism, the war, and all the barbarism with which it is waged.

Now to destroy the oligarchy is a very different matter from crushing the German people. Sir William Robertson addressing a meeting of trade unionists, presided over by Mr. Arthur Henderson, in April, said:—

"I take it there is no desire on the part of any one of us to crush the German nation, and the sooner the German people know that the better."

There is the whole thing in a nutshell. Let the German people know that our object is not to crush them, but to free them from the despotism which has brought upon them, in an even greater degree than upon us, starvation, ruin and death. Enlist the help of the German people. The moment they realize we are out to make them free instead of to crush them, the Kaiser with all his works and pomps is doomed. When the other Allied rulers show something of the broad-minded statesmanship of President Wilson, we shall get on the right road to complete victory. But we must make up our minds definitely whether our object is to crush the nation or the oligarchy, and not wobble about between two different policies. If we agree with Sir William Robertson that our aim is only to crush German despotism, then the sooner we drop all this nonsense about crippling German trade and punishing the German people the better.

The passing of that part of the Paris Resolutions relating to trading restriction after the war was not merely a blunder but a crime which is likely to cost thousands of lives. It is this sort of stupid nonsense that enables the German Chancellor to tell the German people with apparent justification that England desires to continue the war even after the signing of peace. This turns the German people from all hope of peace, stiffens the power of the oligarchy, and prolongs the war.

There is no evidence whatever that the oligarchy would welcome peace on a basis of pre-war conditions. The oligarchy is fighting for its existence. For it the case is really one of world-power or downfall. An unsuccessful war means a German revolution, and absolute defeat could mean no more—perhaps not so much if some of our nobility have their way. The German oligarchy is not thinking about the German people any more than the Russian oligarchy was thinking about the Russian people before the revolution. If the German oligarchy had been thinking about the German people there would not have been a war. The German oligarchy, like every other oligarchy, is thinking of itself and fighting for itself, and it is safe to predict that it will continue the war as long as it can find a German foolish enough to fight or cowardly enough to fight rather than risk opposing it. If we aim at saving the Germans and turning them against the oligarchy, we shall have the whole-hearted support of the American and the Russian democracies; but if we aim at crushing the German people we shall not get, and we would not deserve, that support. We would divide our Allies and perhaps bring about conditions which would necessitate a patched-up peace in which our aims would be frustrated and the Kaiser and his clique would dominate Europe, if not the whole world. There is far more danger of a patched-up peace emanating from the nobility than from the democracy. If they could depend on German promises the nobility might save some of their privileges by a patched-up peace. But anything short of complete victory means ruin to the hopes of the democracy.

—Yours respectfully,

J. H. McQUIGAN.

(Our correspondent's argument appears to us to be based upon an entirely erroneous estimate both of the German nation and of the British aristocracy.—Ed. H.D.P.)

Agent: "Is the boss of the house in?" Proud Father: "Yes; he's asleep upstairs in his cradle."

JAPAN AND HER ALLIES.
LUNCHEON TO JAPANESE DELEGATES
AT THE HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

Sir John Randles, M.P., was chairman and host at a luncheon given by the Commercial Committee at the House of Commons, recently, to the Japanese Ambassador and the delegates from Japan who were temporarily in London on the way to attend the congress at Rome. The Rome Conference is one, for the organization of commercial relations between the Allies after the war. It is a corollary of the Paris Conference.

Lord Robert Cecil (Minister of Blockade) proposed "The Health of the Japanese Ambassador and the Delegates to the Rome Conference." Our alliance with Japan, he said, had stood the test of peace in past years, and it had stood, if possible, even more successfully nearly three years of war. The help that the Empire of Japan had given in this war was deeply appreciated by all the Allies, and by none more than Great Britain. Personally, he believed we were only at the beginning of a long alliance between Britain and Japan. Both nations, had many interests and sympathies in common, and quite apart from political considerations there always had been a natural affinity between them. Our Japanese friends and guests were here in fulfilment of a commercial mission. Properly understood,

commerce was a unifying influence. He read with impatience and disgust the kind of sneers which ran through the German Press even now against the commercial pursuits of commercial nations. There was nothing to be ashamed of in being a commercial nation. The arts of peace were no less beneficial and no less noble than the arts of war. (Cheers.) Commerce should be free to pursue its peaceful aim, and in his experience of the present war nothing had struck him more vividly than the fact that commerce in Germany was made subservient to the military and political advancement of the country. (Hear, hear.) Germany organised her commerce with the direct and obvious purpose, not of advancing the general prosperity of the world, but of strengthening her military and political grasp over other nationalities. This was the heresy which underlay the whole action of our enemy. It was the task of the Allies now to uproot that heresy, and to recreate, at any rate to restart, the nations of the world on a career of sanity and international civilization. (Cheers.)

The Japanese Ambassador, in reply, said the immediate and direct advantage of the Conference in Rome to the present juncture was to demonstrate to the enemy nations, as well as to the world at large, the complete solidarity of the Allied peoples, who had bound themselves together in solemn compact to resist the aggression of Germany. (Cheers.) It symbolised their union in economic and commercial relations, as well as in belligerent measures to secure the overthrow of the common enemy. (Cheers.) As a matter of course, vast more important and far-reaching consequences would ensue from the unifying of the future policy of the Allied Powers, that after the conclusion of the war there might be a war of an entirely different character—a war of commerce. How this war would be waged and conducted was at present a matter of conjecture. But we must be armed against a fresh resort on the part of the enemy to

unscrupulous methods of commercial warfare, and already it was high time that we should take steps to protect ourselves against such an eventuality. (Cheers.) We must be fully armed, equipped, and in every way prepared against it. (Renewed cheers.)

Lord Robert Cecil, the Ambassador continued, has referred to the Alliance between our two countries—Britain and Japan. I agree with him wholeheartedly in everything he has said on his subject. In the whole history of our mutual intercourse there never has been a time when the ties of friendship and the bonds of a good understanding and a sincere accord have been stronger than they are to-day. (Cheers.) I am convinced that our relations will become even closer, if indeed that be possible, and more enduring as the years go on. So far as it lies in my power no effort will be spared to draw this great country and the Empire of Japan ever more firmly into the bonds of an enduring and inviolable friendship. (Cheers.) At the outbreak of the present war Japan, strictly speaking, had no direct interest involving her co-operation in the conflict. But when Britain declared for war and her interests in the Far East were menaced, Japan clearly and promptly recognised her duty and lived up to the utmost letter and spirit of her Alliance. (Cheers.) Yet, strange to say, before Japan declared her course of action, her attitude was the subject of speculation. Even in Berlin there was current for a time a rumour that Japan was going to declare war against Russia and range herself on the side of Germany. Let me mention a little incident. Even at the very moment when our hostile declaration was on its way to Germany crowds assembled outside our embassy in Berlin and cheered for Japan. Such a state of mind could only exist among a people like the Germans. It is true we had a war with Russia, but these would-be friends of ours in Germany forgot the important fact that

WE AND THE RUSSIANS FOUGHT LIKE GENTLEMEN

(Loud cheers)—and that when peace was concluded there was no rancour, and we were able to shake hands and be friends. (Renewed cheers.) Japan has a mission

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
GUNPOWDER.

When charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of gunpowder, a Chinese stated that he procured the powder at Kowloon, and that he merely intended to use it for blasting.

He was fined \$25, or one month's hard labour, and the powder was ordered to be forfeited.

AMMUNITION.

A Chinese who has just returned from America was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with having in his possession 18 rounds of revolver ammunition. He admitted the offence, pleaded ignorance of the local laws, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$15. The ammunition was ordered to be confiscated.

OPIUM.

Inspector Wilden charged two Chinese with being in possession of 999 taels of prepared opium and 23 taels of opium dross, which, he stated, were found under somewhat unusual circumstances which he could not disclose at the present time.

Mr. Leo d'Almada prosecuted, and upon his application the case was adjourned until to-day.

DISHONEST COMPRADE.

A compradore employed by the Wong Kee Company was charged before Mr. Wood with embezzling a sum of \$2,500, the monies of the Company. The compradore was employed on a steamer which was being operated by the Company, and when the steamer was at Yokohama on May 25th he absconded with the \$2,500. A few days ago he returned to the Colony, and was seen by the manager of the company. Information was thereupon given to the police and the man was arrested.

In reply to the charge, the defendant admitted taking the money, and stated that he had gambled it away. Upon his return to Hongkong, however, he went to the manager of the Company and told him that he had lost the money gambling, but that he would make good the amount. Mr. Wood sentenced the man to six months' imprisonment.

THE ETINGER CASE IN
SHANGHAI.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The evidence in the case in which A. Ettinger, a Turkish protégé of the German Consulate, is being tried at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, for committing a breach of China's neutrality and attempting to forge a Spanish passport, was concluded on June 11th. Dr. Fischer, summing up for the defence, admitted the accused was in possession of a photograph of a forged Spanish passport bearing the picture of Nielsen, but denied that the possession of the photograph was an offence against the criminal code of any country. He submitted that the prosecution had failed to prove that the accused was in possession of a forged passport, had forged it himself, or had received it for the purpose of fraud. The prosecution had charged that the defendant had attempted to forge a passport, a public document, but the only evidence adduced was that of arrest and of the possession of a forged Spanish passport. The prosecution had failed to show that the photograph was an accurate reproduction of the document which it was intended to resemble.

Mr. Newman, counsel for the prosecution said the case was very simple—two witnesses sufficing. The accused was well known to be a secret agent of the German Consulate. He was found in possession of the photograph of a Spanish or Roumanian passport in blank, purporting to be signed by the late Spanish Consul and bearing the photograph of the celebrated Nielsen. If the passports were not forged at the orders of the German Consulate, as he alleged, they were forged with their connivance. No German could leave Shanghai in the circumstances without the Consul's knowledge and if they knew a subject had a passport they would naturally want to know where it came from.

The Court reserved judgment.

recognised by her Allies and friends to maintain peace and preserve order in the Far East. It belongs to her geographical position. Kiaochow was wrested by Germany from China by a process which, divorced of diplomatic trappings, amounted to a barefaced downright act of robbery. Germany intended to make use of Kiaochow in order to develop her policy of the "mailed fist" at our doors. It was an "evil embodiment of the pernicious doctrine that might is right. Japan, with the gallant co-operation of British forces on sea and land, has removed this menace, and the military power of Germany is now wiped out of existence in this particular part of the globe. (Cheers.) The day, I think, is not far distant when German domination will be destroyed nearer the shores of these islands. (Hear, hear.) May I offer my most sincere congratulations to Britain on her recent glorious victories on the Western Front? I cannot but believe that they are the herald of greater things to come, and that they will realise the loftiest aims for the triumph of our common cause. (Loud cheers.)

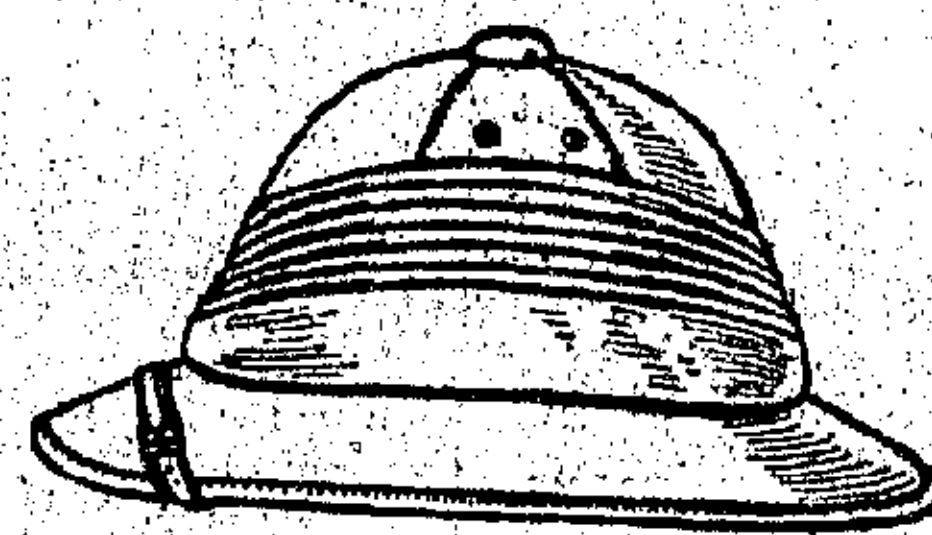
Mr. Kato also acknowledged the toast briefly, and the company drank to the health of Sir John Randles.

INTIMATIONSE

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(ESTABLISHED 1880). (TELEPHONE 1741).

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SUN HELMETS**

FROM **\$8.50** TO **\$13.50**



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ALL OUR HELMETS ARE LIGHT IN WEIGHT,
THOROUGHLY SUN AND RAIN PROOF, AND
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HATS** TO **\$12.00**
FROM **\$7.50**

SUN UMBRELLAS
Lined Green \$5.00 Each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

**A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.**

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

**V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.**

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

**A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.
THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.**

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[467-3]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 544

**NEW CHEAP LINES
— IN —
LADIES' WHITE SHOES**
\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.
ALL SIZES.

ALSO
A FEW ODD SIZES, OF
LAST YEAR'S STOCK.
SIZES **2, 2½, 3½, 6½, 7.** USUAL PRICE **12.50 14.50**
TO CLEAR **2.50 6.50**

[467-3]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KONINALLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Shanghai Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1917. [748]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDBOY HABIBBOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 26th day of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

G. A. HASTINGS,

Administrator.

8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [733]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ARCHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from his factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

General Agents,

Representatives,

14A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [656]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 29th September. Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,

Manager. [608]

G. B.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and Office experience. Apply stating salary required to—

Case of "Daily Press" Office. [745]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1916.

Who Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. James & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

The Property Consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned, GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. [697]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1896.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$94.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MANTER, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., or to MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

FOR SALE

ONE 10A B.H.P. HORNSBY A.C.KROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with about regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—

LEITCH & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [61]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—

M. V. D. PARR, Superintendant. [1]

ON SALE.

A TABLE of THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 24 years.

PRICE \$3 CASH.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office and Bookbinders.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings. Apply to—

SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. [708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. [623]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZER, 1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGERS, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES to Let, Wangsichang Road. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [48]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location. Apply to—

FURUKAWA & Co., 20, Des Voeux Road Central. [703]

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.

400 Stamps for \$0.50 2000 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 0.95 3000 " " 2.80
1000 " " 1.90 4000 " " 3.70
1500 " " 1.50 5000 " " 5.50

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

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We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO., Whitefriars, London. Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 31st July:—Non-Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. James & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Monday, 13th Aug.:—5 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.:—Non-Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. James & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

INTIMATION

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QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

MARRIAGE.

AYRTON PECK.—At Liverpool, on April 19th, FRANK, son of W. S. AYRTON, late H.B.M. Consul, Wanchow, to KATHLEEN MARY PECK.

DEATHS.

HUNTER.—At Liverpool, on April 18th, A. C. HUNTER, formerly of Shanghai, aged 62.

NORTON.—At Clapham Common, on April 17th, ANNIE, widow of WALTER MILLER NORTON, of China and Japan.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 16TH JUNE, 1917.

GERMAN EDUCATION.

THIRTY years ago HERBERT SPENCER, warned his countrymen that the education being imparted in England was not the kind that made for the highest development of the mind in relation with the surrounding conditions; that it neither fitted the child for the struggle of life to come later, for the fulfilment of parental duties, nor for the enjoyment of those higher pleasures of the intellect associated with art. To-day, in the middle of a great war, wherein it is supposed that the successes of the enemy are largely due to the more practical education imparted in Germany, there is much searching of hearts in England as to whether English education should not be reformed on lines which, whether consciously or unconsciously, bring it nearer to the German model. Protection of mimicry is a well-known fact in biology, and there is no reason to think that its processes do not extend to man. But man is a thinking animal, and to some extent has the processes of nature under his control. It is open to proof that the processes of nature are not infallible—that nature enters many blind paths leading to nothing, and may be likened to a stream of water ever seeking lower ground and thus sending off many rivulets which are doomed to expend themselves uselessly. Therefore, before England begins to imitate German systems of education it might be as well to inquire whether the German system of education

has led. Do we desire to imitate Germany's outlook on the world, or do we not? Has Germany's education resulted in her real advancement, or has it led her into a by-path, where she is now expending her energy in endeavouring to force a way through?

If Britain desired to adopt the standpoint of Germany, if she desired to carry on a measure of coercion to bring all nations under her suzerainty, to make them adopt her standard of culture, her methods of civilization, and even her language, then there would be a good deal to learn from Germany. But all the Allies and very many neutrals are agreed that German rule over the world would not be to the world's advantage; that it would not mean progress but retrogression; that, in fact, the German claims of superiority are not established. This point of view is founded, of course, on the methods adopted by Germany in carrying on the war, methods which, while there are undoubtedly exceptions, have met with the general approval of the German people. The Germans proclaim that the ends approve the means. The same claim was made by the Spanish Inquisition, and, in general, by all who desired to coerce the world into their way of thinking. The world regards the ends as doubtful and the means as certainly bad. Naturally, it asks, if cruelty and rapine are the result of the higher civilization of Germany, whether it would not be better to keep to a lower plane. For these reasons it seems necessary to make conscious efforts to restrict the mimetic instinct in this case and consider dispassionately what the real effect of German education has been. One of the aims of education is culture, which may be taken as the flower of civilization. German *kultur* seems an altogether different thing. Whereas culture means tolerance, openness of mind, capacity for seeing all sides, a general guidance of life by the intellect and not by the passions, *kultur* would seem to indicate the very reverse, judging by the practices of those who are its exponents. Without claiming that the British people have shown, or show, any striking exposition of culture, we may at least claim that the Germans have made a very striking exposition of their *kultur*, which they themselves profess as establishing their superiority over other nations. If this *kultur* is an outcome of their system of education, then the system of education may well be called in question. It is more probable, however, that *kultur* owes nothing to education. Education has cast its mantle over it and claimed it for its own, as it seeks to claim for its own all intellectual movements which the times or the people regard as uplifting. *Kultur*, however, has a deeper foundation in the feelings and emotions of the people, and inasmuch as it is evil it represents a low state of moral culture. If education be added to this, we get that power to do ill-deeds which goes far to make ill-deeds done. In other words, the German system of education while materially successful has been spiritually a failure. In some quarters the power of education to affect the moral nature has been called in question and not without reason, for the claims made in this direction have been excessive. As BROWNING pointed out long ago, the learning of Greek simply means the learning of Greek and nothing more. It may be intellectual training, but in this it has no advantages over other subjects of study. The reading of Greek authors may widen the mind, but it is absurd to think that the same widening of the mind may not be acquired by reading English authors. Education may affect the moral sense by widening the mind, by bringing us more into sympathy with our surroundings, and making us less self-centred—in other words, more conscious of the conditions of our existence; but, beyond that, its powers are doubtful. It can certainly be of no use in any direction if it serves to place the educated out of touch with their environment, as it has served to place Germany, which, for all her boasted *kultur*, has lost her place among the civilized Powers by failure to respond to the conditions surrounding her.

The second "At Home" in connection with the Wigwam Tennis Club, Kowloon, will be held to-day from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a spoon competition.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 16th amounted to 69,992 tons and the sales to 63,697 tons.

The money-changer at the Star Ferry Pier, on the Kowloon side, has reported to the police that on the 13th inst. he entrusted a *joki* with \$650, and that the latter has disappeared.

The death at Newton Abbot is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Brereton, formerly of the Royal Artillery. He fought in the China War, 1860, receiving the medal for his service.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Sunday) celebrate Holy Communion at the Peak Church at 8.15 a.m., preach at the Cathedral at 11 a.m., and afterwards officiate at the mid-day Communion service.

The dead body of a Chinese coolie woman has been sent to the Public Mortuary. The woman was killed on Thursday as the result of a quantity of stone and earth falling on top of her while she was employed on excavation work in Sands Street, West Point.

Mr. J. E. Bingham, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, has left for home says the *N.C. Daily News* and is taking with him original documents concerning litigation which has been commenced in the English Courts by Dr. Nijhuis. Mr. Bingham hopes to return to Shanghai at the conclusion of the case.

A most enjoyable musical "At Home" was held at the "Catholic Union" last night. The Misses E. Xavier and E. Osmund were conspicuous amongst those who contributed to the programme. The Philharmonica band was in attendance. The compound of the "Catholic Union" was gaily decorated and illuminated. The gathering did not disperse until after midnight.

The death is announced at Hove General, Geoffrey Mairis, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served through the Crimean Campaign, and also through the China War, 1857 to 1861, including the occupation of Canton and its many expeditions, with that of the White Cloud Mountains in 1858, and Shuck-Tsien, 1860, the occupation of Tsin-Hai, Chusan, April, 1862. He was present at the action of Sinho, and the storming and capture of the Taku Forts on the 21st of August, 1860, and the actions of Chang-Kia-Wan and Pih-li-Chiao, and the occupation of Peking.

An enjoyable evening was spent at the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Gun Club Hill, on Thursday evening, when a mixed whist drive, followed by a concert, was held. The prize-winners were—Ladies—Mrs. Reynolds; 2nd, Mrs. Davidson; 3rd, Mrs. Clarke. Men—1st, Q.M.S. Flint, R.A.M.C.; 2nd, Master-Gunner Bradley, R.G.A.; 3rd, Sgt. Rivers, R.G.A. Master-Gunner Bradley carried out the duties of M.C. After refreshments had been served, the arrangements for which were in the hands of Sgt. Bunt, the musical programme commenced. The "star" turn was Bandsman Crane, of the Middlesex Regiment. In addition to delighting those present with his items at the piano, he gave a "Dickens" impersonation which was very clever. Mr. Labrum also deserves special mention for his comic songs, which he rendered in his own inimitable style. Others contributing to the programme were—Sgt. Harris, R.G.A.; Sgt. Payne, Middlesex Regiment; Mr. Spradbury, and Master-Gunner Bradley, R.G.A. The arrangements were made by a Committee, which was composed of Messrs. Bradley, Roake, Ross, Wilson, Hole and Rivers.

MAGAZINES FOR THE WOUNDED. The Postmaster-General of the Egyptian Post Office writing to the Postmaster-General at Hongkong, says:—"I trust you will be good enough to convey to the kind donors of books, magazines, etc., the great appreciation that exists in the Army here of their presents which arrive very regularly. When the hospitals are full the literature reaches them through the British Red Cross Library. When there are few patients the United Services Welfare Society distributes it to the units in the field. There is no wastage and the books, etc., are sent to one or other of these Agencies the day they arrive." A reminder may be given to our readers that all parcels of newspapers and periodicals to the wounded in the Egyptian hospitals are transmitted by the Post Office free of charge.

THE WAR.

BRITISH STILL ADVANCING.

TREACHERY IN GREECE.

AIR RAID DETAILS.

EXAMPLES OF PIRACY.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATION.

HOSTILE POSITIONS STORMED.

LONDON, June 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful operation this morning eastward of Monchy-le-Prenx. We stormed hostile positions of considerable local importance on a frontage of three-quarters of a mile on the high ground of Infantry Hill, which was stubbornly contested on numerous occasions. We gained all our objectives and prisoners 176.

We brought down yesterday one German aeroplane and drove down three. None of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

EFFECT OF MESSINES VICTORY.

ENEMY WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, June 14th.

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters writes:—The effect of the victory at Messines continues to develop. The enemy withdrawal is extending southward. We now occupy the German front-line trenches from Ploegstreet Wood to the bank of the river Lys, where it bends sharply westward, nearly midway to Armentieres. The German heavy shells are generally falling at the extreme range, indicating that the enemy has withdrawn his big guns as far as possible, without actually taking them out of action. Our patrols are harassing the enemy as much as possible. We are steadily bombarding his new positions. The country over which the Germans are now retiring is how and marshy, but owing to the long drought our progress is at present not difficult. The strategic situation is assuming a phase full of most interesting possibilities.

BRITISH ADVANCING.

ENEMY ABANDON IMPORTANT SECTIONS.

LONDON, June 14th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have made a further advance eastward of Messines, combined with pressure on the southward front. Our attack compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of his first line between the Lys River and St. Yves. We followed up the enemy closely, and considerably progressed eastward of Ploegstreet Wood, and also gained ground near Capard.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MERCANTILE MARINE HEROES.

ROLL OF HONOUR TO BE INSTITUTED.

LONDON, June 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. George Roberts, representing the Board of Trade, announced the institution of, and periodic publication of, a special roll of honour for members of the mercantile marine who were killed or taken prisoners in the service of the Empire.

The question of compensation, he added, would be sympathetically reviewed.

BRITISH WAR CABINET.

LONDON, June 14th.

The newspapers, generally, express satisfaction at the prospect of General Sir J. C. Smuts joining the War Cabinet. The *Morning Post* states that everything depends on the decision of the Union.

EARLIER CABLES.

"FLAG DAY."

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PEACE TALK.

WASHINGTON, June 14th.

President Wilson, on "Flag Day," in his address in the Washington Monument grounds, warned American people that Germany, having carried out the greater part of her immediate plan of conquest, was intriguing for peace with the object of securing her aggressions. He emphasized that peace, about which the Wilhelmstrasse had been talking for over a year, was not a peace upon Germany's own initiative, but upon the initiative of nations over which Germany now thought she had an advantage. A little of the peace talk, President Wilson continued, had been made public, but most of it had been private. It had come to him through all sorts of channels and in all sorts of guises, but Germany's terms were never disclosed.

LATEST CABLES.

The President emphasised that in a matter of conquest the German Government could not go farther and dare not go back. Therefore, it wished to close its bargain before it was too late. The military masters of Germany saw very clearly that if they fell back or were forced back an inch their power at home and abroad would fall to pieces. They were thinking now more especially of their power at home, which was trembling under their feet. A deep fear had entered their hearts, and their only chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence was to secure a peace now with an immense advantage still in their hands, and thus justify themselves before the German people.

The President proceeded:—They would thus have gained by force what they had promised to gain thereby, namely the immense expansion of German power and the immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige and political power would be secure. If they fail their people would thrust them aside. A Government accountable to the people themselves would be set up in Germany as in England, the United States and France—all great countries of modern times, except Germany. If they succeed, they are sure and Germany and the world are undone. If they fail, Germany is saved and the world will be at peace.

The President proceeded:—Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations, for they see what an immense strength the forces of justice and liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprises, but let them once succeed and these men who are now their tools will be ground to powder beneath the weight of a great military empire. The revolutionists of Russia will be cut off from all succour and co-operation of Western Europe. A counter-revolution will be fostered and supported. Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom and all Europe will arm for the next final struggle.

President Wilson affirmed that this sinister intrigue is being conducted in every country in Europe to which he agents and dupes of the German Government could get access. It is also being conducted in America, less actively than in Russia. German agents in America had learned discretion and kept within the law. They sought to undermine the Government while professing loyalty, but they would make no headway. America had made her choice, and was as to anyone who sought to stand in the way of her high resolution to vindicate and make secure for the salvation of the nation every principle she held dear. "We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new lustre once more. We shall make good with our lives, fortunes and the great faith with which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

EARLIER CABLES.

MUNITION WORKS EXPLOSION.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that fifty persons were killed and many injured in the explosion at the Ashton-under-Lyne munitions works.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the explosion was at a privately owned works. Much damage was done to neighbouring mills, workshops and dwellings.

INTER-ALLIED TREATIES.

RUSSIA CALLING A CONFERENCE.

PETERSBURG, June 14th.

The Cabinet discussed the Note which is to be sent to the Allies immediately regarding the calling of an inter-Allied conference to examine conjointly the various inter-Allied treaties.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

PUNISHMENT FOR MILITARY OFFENCES.

PETERSBURG, June 14th.

The Government has decreed that military insubordination, mutiny, desertion, refusal to fight, and inciting others to commit these offences will be punishable by penal servitude and with loss of all rights, including property.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 14th.

The silver market is steady.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

ARRANGING FOR STATE CONTROL.

LONDON, June 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had decided to appoint Commissioners to settle the terms for the State acquisition of the liquor trade, either during war time or after the war. The Government favoured the acquisition, but the House of Commons would have an opportunity of considering the matter before anything was settled.

WHY AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR.

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, June 14th.

Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, has cabled Mr. Duncan, the Labour Delegate of the American mission to Russia, advising him to attend, if invited, the conference at Petrograd to consider the advisability of calling a world congress of Socialists, and Trade Unionists, and continues:—"Of course you will insist on the acceptance of the fundamental principles of democracy for every country, and also the necessity for all peoples of each country living their own lives and working out their own destinies. America entered the war in order to safeguard these principles, and American labour will fight for the destruction of autocracy and the victorious establishment of the maintenance of democracy."

CONSTANTINE'S FAREWELL.

ATHENS, June 14th.

King Constantine has issued a proclamation in which he says:—"Obliging necessity, and fulfilling my duty towards Greece, I am departing from my beloved country with the heir to the throne, leaving my son Alexander on the throne. I beg of you to accept my decision calmly, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

FIGHTING IN GREECE.

RENCH CASUALTIES.

SALONIKA, June 14th.

The operations in Thessaly continued on Monday night. Ellassona and Tirnovo were occupied quietly, and Larissa was surrounded by cavalry. On Tuesday morning the Greek General Vassilis said there would be no resistance, but a Colonel treacherously ordered troops to be posted behind barracks and to fire. The French cavalry repelled, and a fusillade lasted until ten in the morning. Six French were killed and ten wounded. The Greek casualties totalled sixty, besides two Colonels and fifty-one officers. Two hundred and sixty-nine men were made prisoners. General Vassilis was arrested.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SITUATION IN CHINA.

CHANG HSUN'S ARRIVAL AT PEKING.

PEKING, June 14th.

Chang Hsun arrived at Peking this afternoon. His soldiers were sandwiched in with the other troops guarding the route to the President's former residence. Chang travelled from the station in a huge motor, accompanied by twenty picked men. All traffic was suspended on the line of route.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AN AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, June 14th.

Reuter understands that the United States has addressed a Note to the Allies, and China, deploring the internal dissensions in China, and urging the necessity for national unity, also proposing that some form of joint declaration shall be addressed to China.

LATEST CABLES.

U. S. NOTE.

LONDON, June 15th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that he understood that the United States had recently addressed a Note to China deploring the recent dissensions in China, and hoping that tranquillity would forthwith be established.

The United States had not yet communicated with Great Britain.

"SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS" FEARED.

PEKING, June 14th.

Chiang Chao Tung, Chief of Police, has accepted the Acting Premiership, and has counter-signed the Presidential Mandate dissolving Parliament. It is believed that the dissolution will result in serious complications, the Southern Provinces having telegraphed the President to the effect that they do not recognise the President's authority.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

THE CRISIS.

SHANGHAI, June 15th.

Chang Hsun and Li King Shi arrived at Peking yesterday and immediately visited the President.

The United States Minister visited the President on the 13th. The President has received a foreign editor to whom he stated that he would resign until a new Cabinet was brought into existence.

Chen Shon Fun, Treasurer of Shenai, has left because his troops insist on maintaining the Constitution. The *Entente* Ministers to Peking held a meeting yesterday to discuss the situation.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, June 6th.

Not for the first time has China been accused of ingratitude. Scores of earnest, thoughtful, and capable men have given of their best to China, their skill, their devotion to duty which hoped for the advancement of the nation and the betterment of the living conditions of the people—I am not referring to missionaries, though they must not be forgotten—and at the last they have learned to their chagrin and dismay that neither their work nor themselves, no matter how self-sacrificing, have been appreciated. These remarks are prompted by the treatment which the Chinese Government has accorded the Danes in her telegraph service. These men have been informed that their agreements will be renewed, after years of faithful service, only with increase of salary so small as to constitute an affront. Mr. H. F. Henningson has just severed his connection with the Telegraph Service here after twelve years of more than ordinary good service to China. On occasions he has risked his life in the interests of the service and of the Government. Yet this man who has such claims on the Government is offered an increase in his emoluments of the nature which, says one critic, a foreigner would give to his cook. The departure of such a man as Mr. Henningson is a real loss to the service and to the country. Mr. Henningson has joined the firm of Caldwell, Macgregor & Co.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP BUREAU.

Mr. Bully Alston, British Charge d'Affaires, was "at home" last Friday to the members of the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau. The function was a very pleasant one. It was held in the beautiful garden of the Minister, and, though the attendance was not large, the Chinese and British guests enjoyed the hospitality extended and the opportunity of discussing the exciting affairs of the moment in China. Among the visitors was a former Minister to St. James and Dr. Wu Ting-fang and his son.

THE CHINA LOAN MARKET.

Mr. John J. Abbott, President of the Chicago Continental and Commercial Bank, left Peking this week for the United States. His departure means that the hopes for the conclusion of the American Loan of Gold \$25,000,000 are disappointed. Mr. Abbott came to China in April in order to negotiate the loan, but he has been unable to come to terms with the Chinese Government, who regard the conditions as "rather harsh." Apparently, the Peking authorities are unable to realise that money is not so cheap as it was before the war. This would have been a "straight" loan, but for some inscrutable reason the offer is rejected. Yet Japanese loans with all kinds of entanglements on less favourable terms have been carried through.

Owing to the disturbed state of the country and the uncertainty prevailing in the capital there has been a decline in the value of the Chinese bank notes and in the copper value of the dollar. Bank of China notes dropped as low as 95, and now only about 105 copper cost, instead of 115 a few days ago. They are given as the equivalent for a silver dollar. This means a considerable advance in the cost of living, a factor which does not make for peace at the present time.

JAPANESE VISITORS.

The Japanese Mission which has been inspecting the seals of China has now reached Peking, and its members are being entertained both by high Chinese officials and their own nationals. They were received in audience by the President on Wednesday night and the following day were entertained by the Ministry of War at the Waichiaupu.

HANK GOVERNOR'S ARREST.

As Eugene Chen's secret trial "did not look good for the Judiciary," neither does the arrest of Hsu En Yuan, the Governor of the Bank of China, upon charges that seemed to be based entirely on rumours reflect creditably upon the responsible authorities. He was arrested on the statement of a Tientsin paper that he was about to issue some three million notes, and not only that, but he was dismissed from his post. It was soon discovered, however, that there was no valid ground for keeping him in custody and he was liberated. But another man holds his position as Governor of the Bank of China. That such things can happen in these days of a free Republic suggests that reform is a long way off.

During the past year the newspapers of Peking have grown so rapidly that there were, a few days ago, one hundred publishing daily. Many of them were unimportant, merely things of a day with no hope of permanence, and now when the period of stress comes they dwindle away. Quite a number have ceased publication since the crisis was precipitated more than a week ago, and others are expected to go out of business very soon. The most noticeable disappearance is in the party organs, as the various political parties are melting away from Peking.

In accordance with expectation, Eugene Chen, the Editor of the *Peking Gazette*, was paraded by Presidential mandate, and subsequently liberated. He has not yet returned to duty, as the experience in prison and the trial impaired his strength, but no doubt before long he will again be wielding his trenchant pen.

The trial of Dr. Chen Chin-tao, former Minister of Finance, with others, on charges of bribery and corruption, is proceeding in Peking and is attracting a fair amount of interest, considerable publicity being given to the Court proceedings by the local newspapers.

This week-end should witness the beginning of the summer season to the seaside. The night train on Friday is certain to be crowded, and next week when the schools close, the numbers proceeding to the coast will be even greater. Some people may be deterred by the reported scarcity of water at Foshan, most of the wells being unusually low, but the Peking heat is a force which moves mothers of families to seek a cooler atmosphere.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut.-Colonel B. C. Fairfax, late Durham Light Infantry, who has taken over the appointment of an Assistant Quartermaster-General, saw service in the China War, 1900.

Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Moberley, Indian Army, who has taken up the duties of a General Staff Officer, served with a Sikh battalion of the British Expedition in China, 1900, when he saw much service.

Many friends say the *N.C. Daily News* will regret to learn of the death of Lieut. Jack Mackenzie who was killed in Mesopotamia. He was the son of Colonel Donald Mackenzie, formerly Captain Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and was born in Shanghai about 20 years ago.

Amongst a recent list of honours is that of Second Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Percival David Bolland, Welsh R. Spec. Res. The official report reads:—"He set a splendid example throughout and was largely responsible for the success of the operations. He has previously done fine work." Captain Bolland has been awarded the Military Cross. Captain Bolland was in the Tientsin Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and went home to join the Army.

Major Charles William Gordon-Stewart, killed on April 12th, joined the West Yorkshire Regiment in 1896, and proceeded with that regiment to China. In the Middle Kingdom he travelled from east to west, accompanying a British Consul from Hongkong to Sz-mo, and thence alone to Mandalay and Rangoon. Transferring to the Chinese Regiment, he took part with that corps in the operations of 1900 (medal). Major Gordon-Stewart married a daughter of the late Dr. M. F. Simon, C.M.G., P.C.M.O., Straits Settlements, who, with one son, survives him.

Second Lieutenant John Wulstan Charles Bolland, Norfolk Regiment, killed on April 6th, while leading his platoon in an attack, was the youngest son of the Rev. W. E. Bolland, Oxford, lately Rector of Denton, and formerly headmaster of Worcester Cathedral School. At the age of 18 he was offered a post in Liberty & Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, and spent nearly five years in China. On the outbreak of the war he returned to England and obtained a commission in the Norfolk Regiment. His colonel writes:—"I had not a keener officer in the battalion. Whatever the job was, he went for it with all his heart. He was always cheery, and no comfort was looking after the comforts of his men than he was. We can ill spare to lose him."

The coast will be even greater. Some people may be deterred by the reported scarcity of water at Foshan, most of the wells being unusually low, but the Peking heat is a force which moves mothers of families to seek a cooler atmosphere.

Rain is badly needed throughout the country, and the common people who have to pay more for their food, and the farmers are apprehensive as to the next crop. China is a land in which troubles never come singly.

THE CRISIS.

At the moment of writing it is extremely difficult to describe the situation which has arisen in China. The revolting Tutchans made such progress, and their forces seemed to be converging on Peking, while Parliament itself witnessed a desire to dwindle away, that it looked as if nothing could happen to avert the resignation of the President and bring about the results that the revolutionaries wished for.

The Revolutionary Headquarters have been established at Tientsin. A provisional Government has been drafted, also, with several Cabinets on paper. Hsu Shih-chang has been mentioned both as Premier and as President. Tuan Chi-jui, it is said, does not desire the Premiership, the implication being that he is reserving himself for the post of Chief Executive. According to reports which have been reaching the capital, dissension and division now prevail in the camp of the Revolutionaries. They are said to be divided as to the allocation of posts. There does not seem to be any divergence of opinion as to policy. Opinion, apparently, is in favour of the Republican form of government—I use the word "form" advisedly—and whatever sentiment may have existed towards the Manchu Imperial House or towards the revival of monarchy has languished.

The threatened march on Peking has not materialised. The rebel generals who were making use of the railway against Treaty obligations were warned of the risk they were incurring of foreign intervention, and the troops immediately detrained alongside the railway.

The solution of the situation is thought to lie with General Chang-hsun, whose "advice" is the more likely to be accepted when it is remembered that he has a big army under his command. Peking is certainly scared that his horde is coming here, and almost every day some alarmist has been informed that his soldiers are at Fengtai and may be expected here any time.

The most extraordinary aspect of the situation is that Tuan Chi-jui professes undying friendship for the President, while the latter has also no scruples about receiving a representative of General Ni Shih-chang, who raised the standard of revolt. Such happenings make it impossible to gauge the present or to forecast the immediate future.

Meanwhile the President sits tight. There have been reports of his resignation, but these may be dismissed. Feng Kuei-shang, the fence-sitting expert, has also been credited with a desire to resign in order that he may come up to Peking to mediate, but Feng has doubtless an eye on the Presidency and thinks that he can best qualify for it from the coign of advantage which he occupies.

A police officer, who proved one of the cases, said that the company is a "smokeroom of the jet" were discussed the possibility of police-spying, and a man sitting by him declared that he always tell a detective, as they have their eyes about like ferrets. (Laughter.)

be unpacked, and they have accumulated by the day's end.

WOMEN WHO KNIT.

As for the cabins, they are so small and so fully occupied that they are fit for nothing but the losing of consciousness when they come at night. They satisfy that irascible marine minimum, like to the cultural three acres and a cow, of bunks and a strip of carpet. The central saloon receives practically one on board all day long. By some means of construction, too, all gangways, passages, staircases, appear to lead to it, and the traffic across the breadth of the vessel passes through it.

It is extraordinary to think of so really difficult and important work as having been carried through so well in a room under such circumstances. The days of the crisis, round the dining room in the far right corner, were Britain and France and Russia and Belgium and Belgium and Roumania and in the persons of their Ministers, in conference; at the table beside them the military attaches, plunged in.

(Continued at foot of next column)

[BY C. J. OUTCLIFFE HYNE, THE WELL-KNOWN
NOVELIST.]

PASSENGERS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hickie, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fox, Miss C. Fox, Master R. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. R. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Brossard, Mr. R. C. Hopkins, Mr. A. C. Haig, Mr. H. Roschburg, Mr. G. W. Muddox, Mr. L. Goshman, Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, Mr. W. E. Mose, Mr. T. J. Mullahay, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. J. Crookston, Mr. T. J. Mullahay, Miss J. Crookston, Mr. F. J. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Strevor, Miss E. M. M. Mookes, Madam M. Clark, Mr. V. Volion, Mr. S. Miller.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. Sunday after Trinity, 17th June, 1917. Holy Communion (7:30 a.m.) Motus 11 a.m. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Credo, Te Deum, Smith Wallace; Te Deum, Oakley in F. Jubilate, Travers (24th morn. n.; Hymns, 340 and 317. God Save the King, N.B.—Psalm 98, ver. 1, 2, 9, 10, 14 and 17 in unison; Psalm 97, verses 1 and 4 G. P. in unison. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Magnificat, Fitzherbert (24th evening); Hymns, 311 (T 248), 165 and 366.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 17th June, 1917, and Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at Morning Service. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Credo; Psalms, of 17th morning; Te Deum, Blisset; Jubilate, Hayes; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; Hymns, 15 (second tune), 324 (second tune), 116 and 300. God Save the King. Evening Prayer at 6. Responses, Psalms, of 17th evening; Magnificat, Smart; Hymns, 117, 295, 93 and 25; God Save the King.

Union Church, Kowloon Road. Sunday, 17th June, 1917. Sunday Services. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 361, 546 and 300. Evening Service at 7. Hymns, 375, 245, 273 and 215. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point. Sunday, 17th June. Morning Prayer and Service at 11. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

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The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, DROCKES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND Eruptions of ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCORFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILLS.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and mess ointments, which cannot get below the surface on which you must have a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble. A medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

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MANILA ... "YUENANG" ... Saturday, 16th June, 3 p.m.
HANKOW ... "LOKSANG" ... Wednesday, 20th June, 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Saturday, 23rd June, 3 p.m.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 23rd June, 3 p.m.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND

HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 23-SEPT. 5, 1917.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. V. KETTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Princes Buildings, 100 House Street.

WEATHER REPORT.

On June 16th at 11.50.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately at Shanghai, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is probably highest over the Pacific near the Bonin Islands. Areas of low pressure are indicated over S. Manchuria, the Yangtze Valley and Indo China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inch. Total since 1st January, 22.85 inches against an average of 39.95 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Road ... S & S.W. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, some showers.

Victoria Channel ... South winds, fresh.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo ... The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamoo ... The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15th JUNE, A.M.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Direction. Force. Weather.

Vladivostok ... 6 a.m. 29.73 61 ... 0 b ...

Nemuro ... 5 a.m.

Hakodate

Tokyo

Kobe

Nagasaki

Kanagawa

Osaka

Naha

Yokohama

Manila

Shanghai ... 6 a.m. 29.74 62 ... 89 SW 4 b ...

Hankow

Ichang

Kiukiang

Chungking

Shanghai ... 28.62 72 ... 100 ... 0 r ...

Utsunomiya ... 28.63 70 ... 100 ... 82 ... 2 r ...

Sharp Peak ... 28.70 60 ... 85 ... 8 ... 1 ...

Amoy ... 28.71 60 ... 87 ... 88 W 2 b ...

Taihu ... 6 a.m. 29.76 75 ... 94 ... 88 W 2 b ...

Taipei ... 28.61 73

Amoy ... 28.70 75

Koshu ... 28.73 78

Pescadore ... 28.79 79

Canton ... 6 a.m. 28.78 78 ... 100 ... 88 W 1 ...

Hongkong ... 28.77 80 ... 84 ... 8 ... 4 ...

Gap Road ... 28.78 87 ... 8 ... 4 ...

Macao ... 28.74 75 ... 83 ... 8 ... 4 ...

Wahow ... 28.74 75

Hakow ... 28.74 75

Peking ... 28.73 79 ... 98 ... 8 ... 2 b ...

Tientsin ... 28.74 79

Cape St. James ... 28.75 77

Aparri ... 6 a.m. 28.81 79 ... 89 ... 88 W 4 ...

Manila ... 28.81 75 ... 98 ... 0 ... 0 ...

Legs ... 28.81 75 ... 98 ... 0 ... 0 ...

Calcutta ... 28.79 78 ... 98 ... 0 ... 0 ...

Canton ... 28.79 78 ... 98 ... 0 ... 0 ...

Shanghai ... 28.79 78 ... 98 ... 0 ... 0 ...

Amoy ... 28.79 78 ... 98 ... 0 ... 0 ...

Taihu ... 28.81 81

Labuan ... 28.81 77 ... 94 ... 8 ... 2 ...

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF SKY, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, overcast, passing showers, a squally shower, thunder, a violent wind, etc.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 15th.

Previous Day. On Day. On Day. On Day.

at 2 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 3 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.75 ... 29.77 ... 29.78

Temperature ... 80 ... 80 ... 87

Humidity ... 70 ... 84 ... 75

Wind Direction ... South ... South ... SW

Force ... 3 ... 4 ... 3

Weather ... c ... c ... c

Rain ... 0.01 ... 0 ... 0.16

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th 60

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th to 22nd June.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Time. Height. Time. Height.

June 16. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.

10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.

10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.

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10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. G. V. Anderson. Mrs. A. E. Hodgins.
Mr. J. H. Baring. Mr. A. Shellen Cooper.
Mr. F. Bak. Mr. L. Hope.
Mr. W. L. L. Barker. Mr. N. C.

